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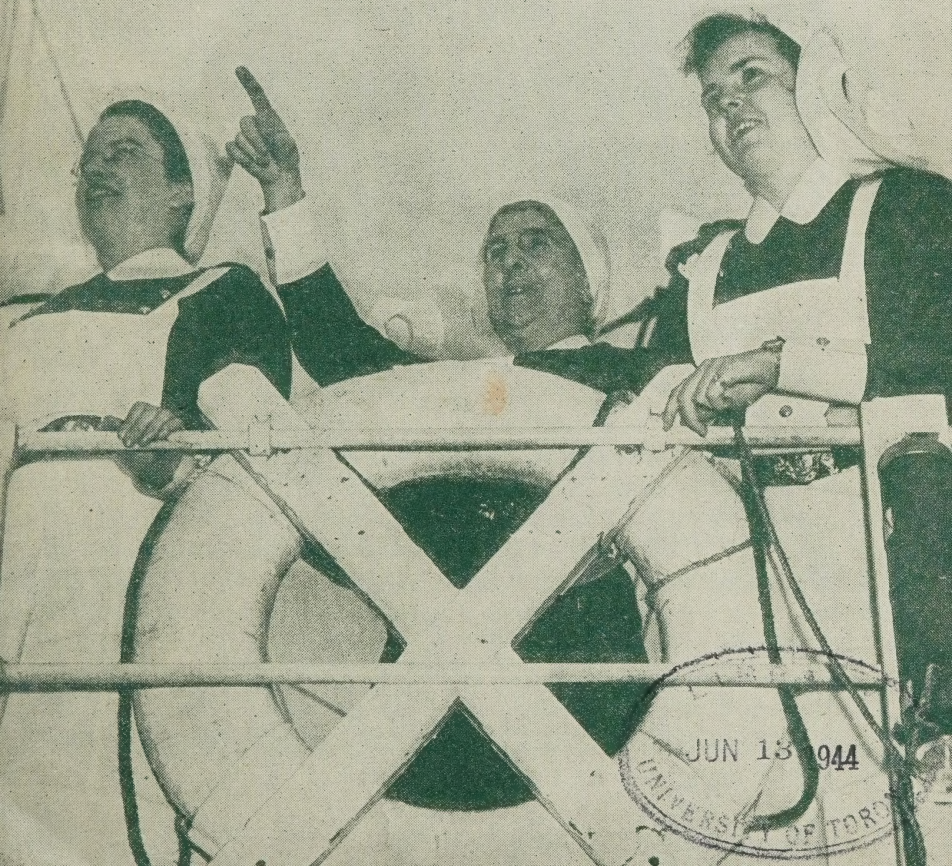
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# CANADA AT WAR

No. 36

MAY

1944



JUN 13 1944

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

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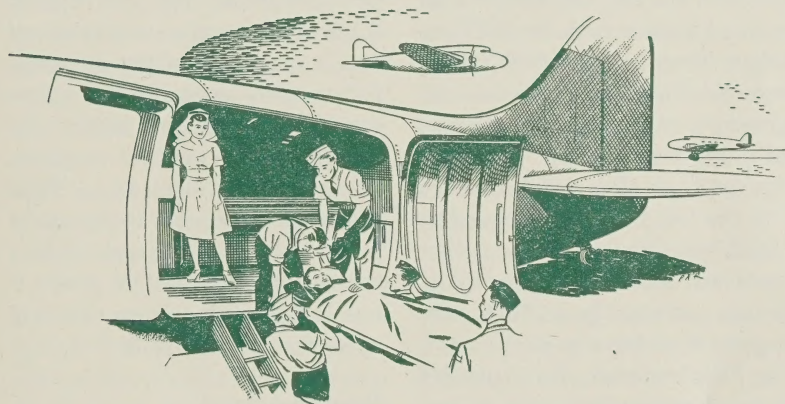
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**The Cover:** Three nursing sisters of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps Nursing Service aboard Canada's one hospital ship, *Lady Nelson*.

*CANADA AT WAR* is a factual, monthly reference booklet of basic information on Canadian war activities. The material contained in it may be reproduced in whole or part, with or without credit to the Wartime Information Board.



# Nurses In Battledress



**M**ORE than three-quarters of a million Canadian men and women wear uniforms of the fighting forces. Behind this huge array stands a small band—not quite 3,500—of alert and trained young nursing sisters who are carrying on in the tradition of their service. In this war, with its civilian bombing and mechanized speed, more than in

any other war, nurses are in the front line, literally and figuratively. It would be impossible to estimate the number of lives saved by their efforts, much less the value of their comfort and moral support.

Wherever there are soldiers to be nursed back to health in the training camps or on the battlefields, there will be found the

girls in blue. Since Florence Nightingale first took her courageous group into the Crimea, equally brave women have followed their fighting brothers to bring them succour.

### ***Army Nursing Service***

Oldest of today's three armed forces nursing services is that of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. The first call for trained women to nurse the Canadian forces came in 1885 during the Northwest Rebellion. Six graduate nurses and four sisters of the Order of St. John answered that plea and proceeded "to the front by the Moose Jaw Trail." Though their service received merited appreciation, it was not until June, 1899, that a general order was issued stating "the creation of a Canadian Army Nursing Service is in contemplation and will proceed at a future date."

The first Canadian nurses went overseas to the South African War in 1899 and returned late in 1902 with their place so well established in the forces that in 1904 provision was made for a nursing reserve of 25 members, which was raised to a permanent corps in 1906. Nursing sisters became recog-

nized as army officers and were given relative rank. This Canadian procedure was later adopted by the United States and within the past few years by the British Army.

During World War I more than 2,000 nursing sisters served overseas and their heroism won them nearly 600 decorations and mentions in despatches. After the armistice the permanent corps of the service was retained and a current registry of qualified women available for active service was set up within the directorate of medical services, Department of Defence. Thus it was that when war broke out in 1939 there was no question of a tedious reorganization and it was but a quick step to mobilize again for immediate action.

### ***Qualifications***

Members of this service must be British subjects, not under 21 years of age nor over 36 for overseas service and not over 45 years for home duty. They must be unmarried or widows without children and pledge at least one year's service before marriage. They must be graduates from a school of nursing training recognized by the Canadian Nurses' Association and

each must be registered in the province of her practice. Within the army the sister receives a special course of instruction. She must qualify before an examining board in military law and in the new responsibilities which become hers as part of the active services. Not only does she care directly for the military patients in her charge but she has special duties under the King's Regulations, special responsibilities to the medical officer regarding treatment, to the matron in connection with equipment and supplies, and to the registrar in the matter of files and documentation. Recently a physical training course was added to weekly routine.

All members of this nursing service are commissioned officers. They are enlisted as second-lieutenants and remain in this rank for six months after enlistment. They attend an officers' training school in army procedure at special centres in each district and if recommended become full lieutenants. The matron of a small unit is a captain and of a large unit a major.

### ***Long Waiting List***

There is no lack of applicants

waiting for enlistment, but caution must be exercised in accepting applications because of the needs of hospitals, civilian institutions and the general public in Canada. The needs of the fighting services come first, but are cared for with the least possible hardship to those of the civilian population. To relieve nursing sisters of some of their duties, other than actual nursing, members of the Nursing Auxiliary Corps of the Canadian Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Nursing Services have been authorized to serve as V.A.D.'s (Voluntary Aid Detachments) in military hospitals across Canada.

Serving in home war establishments in Canada are more than 1,200 army nursing sisters. These include dietitians, physiotherapy aides, home sisters and occupational therapists, as well as graduate nurses. They serve in military hospitals throughout the Dominion, in Newfoundland, on ambulance trains and on the hospital ship. This number is less than that of those serving overseas, some of whom have been over for four years.

During the worst of England's blitz, Canadian nurses went heroically about their jobs when



death fell from the skies. Their ingenuity and knowledge of first aid were taxed to the utmost. These girls were soldiers as well as nurses. During this period they cared for many civilians as well as soldiers. When the bombing was most severe many hundreds of patients were brought from all parts of England, including a number of badly injured children who had been evacuated from a bombed city.

### ***Army Nurses in Battle Zones***

The speed and mobility of modern warfare make it especially essential that medical units with their nursing staffs should move with fighting establishments as they advance into battle zones. Their stations are set up at points often dangerously close to the front lines where the enemy is being engaged. They must work often under risk of flying bullets, shellfire and bombs.

Following the Canadian invasion forces into the Mediterranean theatre, Canadian nursing sisters were prepared for the casualties of the Sicilian campaign. In a stubble field in North Africa 1,000 miles from Gibraltar, a Canadian hospital was set up and was functioning within 10 days.

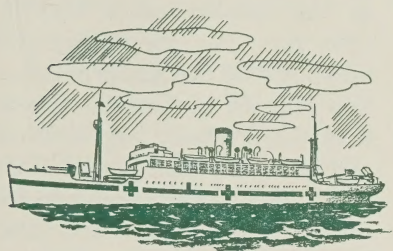
Canadian girls in field manoeuvres with mobile hospital units in Sicily and Italy are following the steps of the British sisters with respect to the adoption of more practical uniforms. Gone are the traditional cloaks and skirts to be replaced by the khaki battledress—trousers and tunic bearing the medical insignia. They are on actual casualty stations for only two months at a time and then return to the base hospitals for less exacting duty before going back to the lines. A number have been returned to England to pass on their experience to hospital staffs there in preparation for the invasion of northwestern Europe.

During the aerial bombing of a convoy ship in the Mediterranean last November not one of the considerable number of nursing sisters aboard was a casualty, and each conducted herself with the calm bravery characteristic of her profession.

### ***Canada's Hospital Ship***

Canada's first hospital ship in this war, a former Canadian National Steamships West Indies cruiser, saw first service last July in the Mediterranean. The *Lady Nelson*, commissioned at Halifax, is a fully-equipped hos-

pital. She carries accommodation for all types of patients, an operating room, laboratories and a full complement of doctors and nurses. There are 13 nursing sisters and one matron aboard.



The *Lady Nelson* was acquired by Canada chiefly for the purpose of returning to Canada wounded and sick servicemen from the United Kingdom, but her services are to be employed wherever they are useful. Pursuant to international law which accords protection to hospital ships, the vessel is brightly painted in white, green, and red, and she travels fully lighted. A description of the ship has been communicated to enemy countries, and her movements are made known to the enemy.

Thirteen matrons and nursing sisters have received the honor of Royal Red Cross membership, and 21 matrons and nursing sisters have been made Royal Red Cross associates.

### *Air Force Nursing Service*

As the Canadian fighting forces have grown, the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Royal Canadian Navy have become strong entities in Canada's armed strength. Faced with differing service conditions, they have established their own nursing services each under the director of their respective medical service. The nursing service forms an integral part of the medical branch of the R.C.A.F.

On September 13, 1940, the nursing service of the R.C.A.F. was established with the medical branch by order-in-council and the transfer became effective November 16, 1940. From a small nucleus of five nursing sisters, seconded at that time from the army, the service has grown to almost 400.

R.C.A.F. station hospitals are small but numerous. They dot the interior and the wind-swept coast wherever there are fields where planes take off and return. Almost all the air force nursing sisters serving in Canada are at these relatively isolated stations, and they are assigned to duty on the basis of two to each medical unit which has a hospital of 25 or more beds. Through their care have passed

the 100,000 men who have learned to fly in Canada and about 115,000 who are doing ground service, as well as some 16,500 airwomen. Most nurses who staff these hospitals are ground nurses. They do not fly with Canadian troops save when accompanying wounded or ill, nor do they, as yet, serve overseas in the aerial evacuation of the wounded.

### ***Self-reliance in Crashes***

In the event of a crash or accident the air force nurse must be self-sufficient in a manner rarely encountered in the other services. The medical officer will be at the scene of the crash, and the nurse must direct all activity in the hospital and be certain that everything is in readiness when he arrives with the patient. She has no matron or supervisor to whom she can appeal and she must keep her assistants from becoming alarmed and excited.

In order that such emergencies may be met promptly and efficiently the nursing sisters are selected carefully and are given special training. The larger R.C.A.F. hospitals are equipped with very fine operating rooms, and the sisters in charge have

been operating room supervisors in civilian life. Nurses who have already had some experience in surgical nursing are assigned to these units for instruction before they are sent out to take charge in the smaller units. Shortly after they join the service the nurses attend the School of Aviation Nursing in Toronto, where they learn about organization and administration of the R.C.A.F. This course lasts approximately three weeks and also includes the physiology of flying, physical training and calisthenics.

### ***Air Evacuation Training***

Six R.C.A.F. nursing sisters recently returned to Canada, after attending an eight-weeks' course at the School of Air Evacuation at Bowman Field in Louisville, Kentucky. On the completion of this course the entire group became qualified flight nurses. One of them tied for first place in a class of 120 and all six came within the first 10%. Since returning to Canada they have been stationed at R.C.A.F. hospitals where their services are being utilized in air transportation of patients.

The Douglas Dakota and the Noorduyn Norseman are the



planes most commonly used for air transport of the wounded and ill. These aircraft are presently equipped with web stretcher-bearing equipment; 24 patients can be carried in the Douglas and three or four patients in the Norseman.

A high degree of special training is necessary for doctors, nurses and male hospital assistants for the successful functioning of the transport of patients by air. A trained unit can load, routinely, 24 stretcher patients in a Dakota transport aircraft within seven minutes from the time the last trooper or piece of material is taken from the plane. "Air ambulances" are not even considered these days. Instead, transport aircraft, modified in this way, carry out wounded and ill from battle zones after flying in with men and materials. R.C. A.F. nursing sisters look forward to the day when they will serve overseas with the combat forces.

The use of Canadian air evacuation units overseas must follow closely the expansion of the air transport command, and wherever R.C.A.F. transport aircraft will operate, R.C.A.F. evacuation units must be prepared to function. R.C.A.F. nursing sisters are serving in Newfound-

land, Labrador and the United Kingdom.

Two matrons and four nursing sisters have been honored by being made associates of the Royal Red Cross.

### *Navy*

In November, 1941, the Royal Canadian Naval Nursing Service was inaugurated to fill the needs of the three new naval hospitals. At that time a large nursing service was not visualized, but today there are almost 250 women in the nurses' navy blue. Two new hospitals will be opening shortly, so the service will be enlarged. However, there have never been enough openings for those who wished to join as there are 10 times as many on the waiting list as in the service.

Qualifications for a navy nursing sister are much the same as those of the other services, except she must be under 35 years. Applicants are selected on training, experience and personality.

As well as registered nurses, the service includes dietitians, physio-therapists, occupational therapists, laboratory technicians and home sisters. Nursing sisters who are fully qualified instructors give courses of lec-

tures to sick berth attendants who assist in the care and treatment of the patients. The larger hospitals have, besides the various departments necessary to a general hospital, a central surgical supply room which facilitates efficiency and saves valuable equipment.

Naval nurses are for service in shore establishments only. On entry, training in service routines, documentation and instruction in the various departments is given. Recently a disciplinary training was added in physical training as well as courses in naval customs and etiquette. A few lectures are given on asdic and seamanship.

To appreciate the living conditions of the sailor, a knowledge of his quarters, the nature of his work and his hazards is essential, so permission has recently been granted for a day at sea in a ship of war. This will give some insight into the actual problems confronting the naval fighting arm.

On several occasions nurses have accompanied patients by air or rail to their destination or have gone to help out in some emergency. At the time of the disastrous fire in Newfoundland in December, 1942, which took

more than 100 lives in the Knights of Columbus hostel at St. John's, Newfoundland, the nursing sisters displayed their skill in an efficient and speedy manner to save the lives of the burned survivors.

One nursing sister lost her life in the sinking of the *Caribou* by torpedo attack despite the valiant effort at rescue of a sister nurse who subsequently was awarded the M.B.E. for her valorous attempt. Four others have been honored by being made associates of the Royal Red Cross.

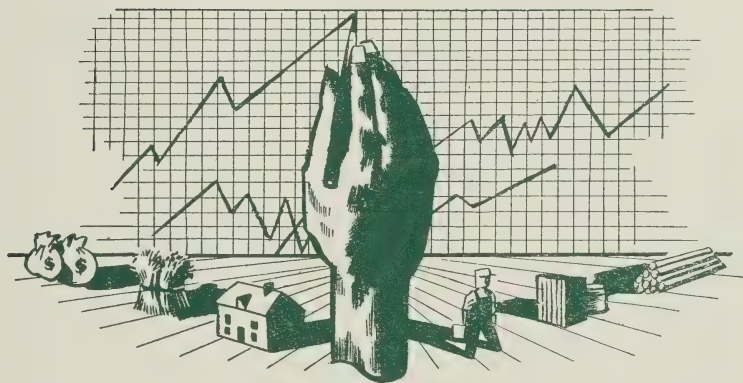
Twenty-two naval nursing sisters also serve on general nursing duty in the United Kingdom at the one R.C.N. hospital there.

### *Nurses in South Africa*

The story of Canada's nursing sisters would not be complete without a fourth group of valiant women. On the request of the South African government for assistance, 300 Canadian nurses were assigned to the South African Military Nursing Service in 1941. Many are still on duty there. Some returned at the completion of their contract and joined the R.C.A.M.C. Nursing Service. Some are now overseas serving in a second sphere.



# *Statistics Go to War*



**I**N Canada's capital is a large office building which houses some 1,100 persons employed in gathering and interpreting statistics and compiling great resources of pertinent facts from them. This is the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, commonly and rather affectionately referred to in Ottawa as "D.B.S." Whatever the information sought—whether it be the number of persons who claim Irish origin, the amount of milk consumed

daily by each Canadian, or figures on the national income—D.B.S. can give it, either immediately or on short order.

The average citizen answers the questions put to him once in 10 years by the census taker and little realizes what happens to his answers and to those of 11,500,000 other Canadians; yet the bureau covers most of the social and economic aspects of his national life. Under its roof are compiled the quinquennial

as well as the familiar decennial census, the annual industrial census including forestry, fisheries, mining and manufacturing; external trade statistics, social analyses, unemployment insurance, balance of international payments and capital movements, national income, institutions, criminal statistics, transportation and public utilities, prices, including retail, wholesale and cost of living; merchandising, government finance, construction, education, agriculture and vital statistics, etc.

### *Vital Need in Wartime*

Twenty-one years of comprehensive statistical development since the passing of the Statistics Act in 1918, which established the Bureau of Statistics, placed Canada at the outbreak of war in 1939 in an infinitely better position than in World War I in the matter of information readily available as a guide to policy in the conduct of the war. Although Marshal Foch's statement that statistics won the last war is undoubtedly an exaggeration, statistics have been an indispensable factor in the present war effort. Admittedly Canada's organization for the present war is much superior to that for the

last one. Economic and financial controls have been instituted which were not possible then. These permit the nation to organize for an all-out effort and are aimed, in part, to prevent some of the disastrous after-effects of World War I—such as inflation.

Since war began, the functions of government in Canada have increased enormously, so that there are now few businesses in the country and few individuals who are not affected in some way by the far-reaching system of government control. For this control to be exercised wisely and efficiently, so that Canada may make its maximum effort in this total war, facts and more facts on a great variety of subjects are in constant and urgent demand. The function of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is to supply most of these facts.

The vast amount of data existing in the Bureau has been utilized by every department and agency of the government engaged in directing the war effort, and there also has been an increased demand during the war from non-war departments and from the general public. To meet these increasing demands the Bureau has had to



reorganize the work of many of its branches. Apart from the statistical data furnished, it has been able to assist war departments by lending the services of trained statisticians to do special jobs or to take charge of their statistical work.

### ***National Registration***

One of the first special war tasks undertaken by the Bureau was the compilation of the National Registration taken in 1940. This compilation, by the census branch of the Bureau, was made available in a readily usable form from the individual registration cards covering nearly 8,000,000 adults. It included analyses by racial origin, birth-place, nationality and occupation and supplied interested departments with some 1,800,000 names and addresses of persons between the ages of 16 and 69 possessing special skill and available for employment in war industries.

### ***Manpower***

The question of manpower is of paramount importance in wartime; hence the 1941 census of population was used extensively to furnish information on this subject to interested war depart-

ments. For example, special tabulations were made to supply the directorate of recruiting of the army, directorate of manning of the air force, and National Selective Service with information on age, occupation, industry and employment status of the population by military districts and R.C.A.F. recruiting areas. This included data on the education and family responsibilities, etc., of women. National War Services and later National Selective Service required data on the ages of the population for guidance concerning mobilization. Selective Service was supplied with compilations on occupations, industries, earnings, etc., to assist in reorganizing the civilian population for the total war effort. The Department of National Defence was given information showing by districts the location of the foreign-born population, together with other data, such as occupations.

Other phases of census data were also urgently required in connection with the war effort. Preliminary tabulations on the earnings of wage earners were made to assist the war finance program. Special tables were prepared for the Reconstruction Committee on the subject of

occupations, dwellings and households. The Demobilization and Rehabilitation Committee required information to assist in the demobilization of the forces after the war.

### ***Cost-of-living Index***

Cost-of-living statistics have attained much prominence. In 1938 the Bureau made a special cost-of-living survey on the basis of which a new index was constructed. Actual family budgets collected in it furnished the materials for a scientific weighting system. The new index became the official measure of changes in the cost-of-living in Canada, and when the government's labour policy was instituted the index became the basis on which the cost-of-living bonus was calculated.

Because of the importance which this index occupied in the price stabilization scheme and public mind, the prices staff was increased considerably to achieve the highest possible degree of accuracy in the collection and compilation of the basic data. In addition, statistical offices were opened up in several principal cities for the purpose of checking schedules of prices furnished by reporting firms.

### ***Wholesale, Retail Trades***

The merchandising statistics branch of the Bureau took the second complete decennial census of wholesale and retail trade, results of which are now being published. It also covers this field in monthly and annual reports.

When the Wartime Prices and Trade Board decided to license retail, wholesale and manufacturing establishments, it requested the assistance of the merchandising statistics staff of the Bureau as having expert knowledge of the field. This licensing scheme occupied the time of a large section of the Bureau's regular staff for six months, and 350,000 firms were licensed.

There was set up eventually for the Prices Board a mailing list (on addressograph plates) classified by "kind of business" and so coded and filed that firms selling certain groups of commodities or particular commodities could be circularized. A machine-room was established containing graphotype, addressograph, folding, inserting and sealing machines. Since this organization was set up there have been mailed for the Prices Board from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000



pieces of mail a month, consisting of orders, instructions and general information vital to the carrying out of price control. As licensed firms have to report change of address the lists are kept up to date. When the work was organized on a routine basis it was taken over by the Prices Board's officers, though a nucleus of Bureau staff was lent to the board to assist. Much use has been made by other departments of the lists and mailing facilities of the licensing division. Thus this organization has made economies possible because it centralizes the distribution of an enormous amount of information.

### ***Foreign Exchange Control Board***

Balance of international payments statistics, including statistics of capital movements, tourist trade, etc., are of vital importance for the administration of foreign exchange, and since the establishment of the Foreign Exchange Control Board this branch of the Bureau has worked in close co-operation with it. Some of its staff now work in the board's premises, where the mutual interests of both the board and the Bureau can best be served.

### ***Industry***

Heavy demands have been made on the industrial census branches of the Bureau. The mining, metallurgical and chemical branch has worked in close co-operation with various controllers in the Department of Munitions and Supply. Special surveys for war purposes included one concerning the supply, consumption and stocks of the principal metals and minerals used by Canadian industry. Another was a war materials survey which covered the consumption and stocks of the most important minerals, ferro-alloys, chemicals, oils and waxes.

Because of the critical labour situation in the coal mines, a system of reporting employment statistics weekly by telegram was instituted. A large number of special monthly reports are supplied to various war agencies covering production and, in some cases, shipments of metals and metal products.

### ***Food***





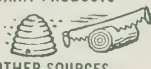
War demands have changed the food situation from one of apparent abundance to one of actual scarcity. The Bureau's agricultural statistics branch was called on to develop more fre-

quent and more comprehensive reports on many food commodities. The importance of coarse grains as feed for expanded livestock production led to the issuing of quarterly reports on the coarse grains situation. The production of flax seed was expanded greatly to meet wartime demands for oil, and the oil and fats administration of the Prices Board was supplied with information on the subject. To meet the needs of the Bacon Board, the Dairy Products Board and the food administration of the Prices Board, the Bureau's information

on the production and distribution of livestock products has been augmented and speeded up. Special work has also been undertaken for the Prices Board in regard to cold storage statistics.

At the outbreak of war, statistics were being compiled on the cash income from the sale of farm products on an annual basis. Requirements of the Department of Finance, the National War Finance Committee and the Department of National Revenue (income tax) necessitated the supplying of these figures on a monthly basis.

## **ESTIMATED CASH INCOME FROM SALE OF CANADIAN FARM PRODUCTS.**

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
 <b>FIELD CROPS AND FRUITS</b>	\$ 332,500,000	\$ 290,500,000	\$ 312,100,000	\$ 343,800,000	\$ 501,400,000
 <b>LIVESTOCK</b>	185,300,000	245,300,000	320,900,000	383,400,000	449,700,000
 <b>POULTRY AND EGGS</b>	52,200,000	56,200,000	64,600,000	97,900,000	124,300,000
 <b>DAIRY PRODUCTS</b>	113,800,000	127,000,000	165,400,000	227,200,000	249,000,000
 <b>OTHER SOURCES</b>	38,500,000	46,800,000	51,000,000	62,600,000	72,900,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>722,300,000</b>	<b>765,800,000</b>	<b>914,000,000</b>	<b>1,114,900,000</b>	<b>1,397,300,000</b>

### ***External Trade***

As was to be expected, the Bureau's external trade branch has had to make many special investigations, requiring the personal scrutiny of thousands of customs entries and invoices, for war agencies such as the Prices Board. Shortly after the outbreak of war the publication of trade reports was prohibited. Nevertheless, trade information was urgently required by various war and planning boards in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. To meet this need it was arranged eventually to issue a monthly roto-print report on trade of Canada. A report on imports is ready 28 days after the end of the month and on exports within 15 days. Because of censorship regulations these reports are available on a confidential basis to an official list of only 75.

### ***Transportation***

In the Bureau's transportation and public utilities branch special reports had to be devised by the shipping priorities committee on vessels and cargoes. A record of vessels departing from Canadian ports in convoy was instituted. Many additional enquiries have been answered for

war boards and other war units. Monthly reports are being made to the transport controller on car loadings.

### ***Employment***

The Bureau's employment statistics branch also has experienced a heavy increase in the scope of its work. Prior to 1939 statistics of employment were collected wholly for the purpose of indicating current trends in industries and geographical areas. Since then it has been necessary to provide entirely different specific and detailed information. On these data have been based important decisions connected with wartime policies—such as location of wartime industries, the transfer of labour to areas of special stringency, the curtailment of non-essential production, the determination of the extent of rationing required for certain commodities in short supply, the necessity for the imposition of rent control in certain areas, the granting of wage increases under wage-freezing regulations, etc. Thus the statistics, while continuing to function as a barometric, have been developed and adapted so as to serve also in an administrative capacity.



### ***Additional War Functions***

In addition this branch has experienced a very heavy demand for special statistical compilations for war departments and boards. Special confidential data are furnished monthly for more than 2,000 individual establishments to the Department of Munitions and Supply and the Department of Labour. Special tabulations also are made regularly for various branches of the Prices Board and Department of Munitions and Supply, etc.

It was generally recognized before the war that statistics of earnings were required to complement the current statistics of employment. In 1940 the collection of the payroll data was requested by the Departments of Labour and Munitions and Supply as a war measure in order to obtain information essential in the wartime regulations of wages and prices and in the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes. The collection of these statistics of payrolls more than doubled the work of the employment statistics branch. Some idea of the increase in the work of this branch is furnished by the fact that, though the number of reports

tabulated monthly has increased only by 16%, yet the number of indexes calculated monthly rose from 200 in 1939 to 1,000 in 1943. Weekly per capita earnings are published monthly for more than 70 industries for the Dominion, for economic areas and for leading cities.

A special enquiry was made on sex distribution to furnish needed information for wartime departments. The press described the results as "the most comprehensive survey yet made of the extent of the female invasion of industry."

### ***Finance***

Since the outbreak of war, the Bureau's financial statistics branch has been reorganized along very comprehensive lines, in order to bring its statistics of Dominion, municipal and provincial finance into line with those collected for the Sirois Report. This work, while not complete, is far advanced, and is of great importance from the point of view of post-war reconstruction and rehabilitation. When the war ends, the need for a clear and up-to-date statistical picture of debt structures and financial requirements is obvious.

## ***Education***

Very heavy demands have been made on the education statistics branch of the Bureau as a direct result of the war. The naval education service, the education section of the R.C.A.F. directorate of personnel, directorate of army education and the Canadian Legion Educational Services all have drawn heavily on the time of the branch for assistance in organizing educational programs for the armed forces.

The interest of departments or services of the Dominion government in the work of schools has multiplied many times over since the war began, and much of the time of the education branch has been occupied in satisfying their enquiries. Calls from the armed services take first place. The educational qualifications of men in this war are a matter of first importance, and requests are continually coming for information, for example, on the number of men in the population of military age with specified educational qualifications or for a list of educational institutions in certain categories. These kinds of requests increase with the growing number of wartime controls and

with the increased planning for the post-war period of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

A special handbook of Canadian universities and schools has just been completed to bring before students in Central and South America educational opportunities offered in Canada. Since European universities and schools are not available to such students at present, much increased interest has been shown in Canadian educational facilities. At present the branch is engaged in preparing a joint Canadian University Calendar (correspondence courses) for prisoners-of-war, with credits interchangeable among all universities. A similar task was undertaken previously for high school courses.

## ***Unemployment Insurance***

The social analysis branch of the Bureau has undertaken some large, special tasks directly associated with the war effort. When war broke out, studies regarding reserves of labour and its utilization were instituted. Subsequently the enumeration of the so-called "corpus" of the Unemployment Insurance Commission was undertaken by the Bureau. This involved gathering

data respecting each person under the coverage of the act—showing personal attributes, such as age, sex, industry, occupation and place of work.

These statistics were valuable in the initial stages of setting up manpower control. Further information of a very detailed and comprehensive character was required. It was decided not to set up a new organization to deal with this need but to build on the foundations already laid down in the Bureau respecting the "corpus" of the Unemployment Insurance Act. In co-operation with the Department of Labour, schedules were drawn up and administrative machinery, already existing in connection with the administration of unemployment insurance, was utilized. Some 3,000,000 forms were received at the Bureau and compilations made respecting every employer in Canada. These have been used by both the Prices Board and National Selective Service. The compilations include data answering numerous questions concerning the numbers in each occupation and each industry in Canada. At the same time data were collected regarding dependents, language spoken, marital

status, nationality, military service, physical defects, and other personal characteristics, covering more than 3,000,000 persons, both insured and non-insured. The work involved employment at the Bureau of Statistics of a maximum staff of 600 during the summer of 1942. In addition to this work on manpower inventory, the branch prepared many estimates and statements for the air force, army and National War Services Department.

### *Business*

The business statistics branch in its monthly review of business statistics and various press releases has kept the public informed as to the growing volume of production which has characterized the war years. The greatest task has been the gathering and compiling of information on the national income. The urgent need for the most comprehensive and accurate figures of national income which can be obtained—to assist in the solution of war problems and to furnish a background for reconstruction problems—has directed the activities of the branch in a large measure. Considerable progress has been made in this difficult field.



## ***Canada Year Book***

The war brought greatly increased responsibilities to the Canada Year Book branch of the Bureau. This publication mirrors current changes in the economic and social structure of Canada. The growth of the wartime functions of government and wartime controls inevitably increased the work of the editorial staff in maintaining contact with all national activities from Halifax to Vancouver.

A special task was assigned to the Year Book division to meet war needs in connection with the 1941 census. This involved the charting and mapping of the census data to serve as a basis for the study of post-war rehabilitation projects, as well as for general research. A specially trained staff had to be created for carrying out this highly technical task. Those maps which have been completed to date have been used in research projects, special reports and in committee work connected with current war and post-war plans.

## ***Canada Handbook***

There has been a marked development in the demand for the Official Handbook

("Canada" series) since the war. In 1941-42 a special edition of 25,000 copies in Spanish, for distribution in Latin-America, was produced. Its primary purpose was to stimulate trade between Canada and South America—this being one of the few remaining sections of the globe where channels of trade remain relatively open. The success of this edition in advertising Canada throughout Spanish America was so great that a demand arose for an edition in Portuguese for distribution in Brazil and contiguous countries. Fifteen thousand copies were printed in 1942-43.

Another special edition was printed in 1941-42 at the request of the Royal Air Force for distribution to members of the force before leaving England for training in Canada. This proved to be so valuable that in the next year the order was renewed for 5,000 copies.

For wartime publicity purposes, the Official Handbook has been of great value for distribution in the United Kingdom and United States.

## ***Further Wartime Jobs***

Many other special wartime undertakings fell to the lot of the

Bureau. In the autumn of 1942 it was asked to undertake a manpower accounting and the organization of statistical records in the 13 divisions of National War Services. When mobilization was taken over by selective service the work was continued. It required that members of the Bureau's staff be sent as supervisors to the offices of divisional registrars throughout Canada. It was completed in the fall of 1943, and each new division is now supplying monthly statistics to the director of mobilization in Ottawa on the new system. Since they furnish an up-to-date picture of the situation in each mobilization division they are used as a basis for formulating policy.

To the recent report on health insurance prepared by the Special Committee on Social Insurance for the Department of Pensions and National Health the Bureau was called on to make a large contribution.

### ***D.B.S. and its Post-War Place***

It now rests upon the Bureau to prepare itself for the statistical needs of the post-war period. If a condition of full employment is to be the objective, statistics of the highest quality will be required as a guide to policy.

Some improvements in the Bureau's organization are planned so that even more complete and accurate statistics can be furnished in certain fields than there are at present. These will include a more thorough and comprehensive survey of the national income, a greater integration and analysis of existing statistics and improvements in statistical technique. It is hoped that the use of the sampling method can be extended considerably. This would permit of the filling in of certain statistical gaps which cannot be accomplished by complete enumeration because of the cost. It would also make possible some economies in the collection of existing statistics.

An inter-departmental committee on statistics has been set up recently at the instance of the Bureau so that the statistical needs of the various government departments and agencies may be discussed. The question of statistical units in war departments is being studied with a view to the Bureau using the information collected by them and to centralizing in the Bureau the collection of their information, the continuance of which may be necessary after the war.

# ***Ammunition Output Accelerated***



**A**S a result of battle experience gained abroad, the demand from the allies for Canadian-made artillery ammunition increased substantially in April. Hence large orders for shells, cartridge cases, fuses and other components have been placed. The orders call mostly for the production of complete filled rounds.

Towards the close of 1943 ammunition orders were curtailed. The anticipated 1944 production was to have been approximately 75% of the peak

output attained in 1943. With the new orders which have been placed the ammunition industry will shortly be operating at capacity.

The expansion of ammunition and ammunition-filling production involves the employment of at least an additional 10,000 workers in the plants. Of these some 60% will be women. Their services are especially required in filling operations. Further workers will be required in the plants furnishing raw materials.



The production of ammunition is an exceedingly complex operation. Everything hurled at the enemy by hand, rifle, mortar or gun; all bombs, depth charges and mines are classed as ammunition. The production programs of industries which turn out steel, brass and other metals for projectiles, paints and lacquers to finish them, containers for packing and several kinds of explosives necessary for the finished shell must all be co-ordinated.

In a complete round of ammunition there are three component parts:

1. **Cartridge case**—contains the propelling charge, usually cordite, and detonating primer. It is generally made of brass and can be reformed, refilled and used a number of times.

2. **Shell**—filled with bursting charge (Amatol, TNT or some other type of high explosive). It is made of steel and has a copper driving band at the base.

3. **Fuse**—contains fulminate of mercury or a similar high explosive. Its complicated structure is often as intricate as a watch.

Production of the shell alone involves about 75 different operations.

Bulk of the new orders is for 25-pounder shells, with large orders for 4.5-inch shells and 5.5-inch howitzer ammunition. The expanded program will result in a substantial increase over the total 1943 output of 30,000,000 rounds of heavy ammunition and 40,000,000 cartridge cases, as well as increased production of fuses, primers, gaines and other components.

In 1944 some 33 types of shells will be filled in Canada, including bombs and grenades. Among them is the projectile for the new Piat, an anti-tank weapon; an anti-aircraft shell; two new grenades and anti-submarine ammunition.

This change in the national ammunition program is not confined to Canada. United Kingdom and United States ammunition plants are also being stepped up as a result of the new estimates for allied shell expenditure.

*See the April issue of CANADA AT WAR for a summary of other phases of Canada's munitions production.*

# ***Facts and Figures***

## **ARMED FORCES**

### **STRENGTH**

(more than)

	Pre-war	Present
Navy .....	1,700	80,000 (75,500 men, 4,500 women)
Army .....	4,500	478,000 (465,000 men, 13,000 women)
Air Force .....	4,000	206,500 (191,500 men, 15,000 women)
Total .....	10,200	764,500 (732,000 men, 32,500 women)

### **CASUALTIES**

(From outbreak of war to February 29, 1944)

	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total
Dead { Killed .....	971	4,714*	7,849	13,534
Dead { Natural causes....	149	1,028	288	1,465
Dead { Total .....	1,120	5,742	8,137	14,999
Missing .....	0	538	2,309	2,847
Prisoners of war interned .....	9	3,539	1,255	4,803
Wounded and injured .....	184	6,949	756	7,889
Total	1,313	16,768	12,457	30,538

\*Includes 129 presumed dead.

# ESTIMATED INTAKE INTO THE ARMED FORCES\*

## Officers and Other Ranks and Ratings

[W.R.C.N.S., C.W.A.C. and R.C.A.F. (W.D.) not included]

To December 31, 1943

### ARMY

Military District	Male Population Ages 18 to 45 (See note A)	Royal Canadian Navy (See note B)	Appointments and Enlistments (See note C)	Enrolments, National Resources Act (See note D)	Less Inter-service Transfers and N.R.M.A. Men Enlisted (See note E)		Army Total	Royal Canadian Air Force (See note F)	Total Three Services	Percentage Total Intake to Male Population Ages 18 to 45
					Total					
1	172,000	6,622	39,707	10,479	50,186	4,033	46,153	14,424	67,199	39.1%
2	462,000	17,798	118,638	21,944	140,582	8,320	132,262	57,981	208,041	45.0
3	187,000	6,555	47,785	5,838	53,623	3,298	50,325	18,249	75,129	40.2
4	456,000	6,863	59,240	31,218	90,458	5,023	85,435	19,005	111,303	24.4
5	214,000	3,213	19,366	13,199	32,565	1,346	31,219	5,625	40,057	18.7
6	142,000	7,518	42,449	6,621	49,070	3,247	45,823	9,272	62,613	44.1
7	94,000	2,243	27,155	6,446	33,601	2,393	31,208	6,152	39,603	42.1
10	197,000	7,691	44,087	11,170	55,257	3,464	51,793	22,964	82,448	41.9
11	181,000	9,740	42,366	9,479	51,845	3,476	48,369	21,769	79,878	44.1
12	191,000	5,133	37,373	11,354	48,727	3,156	45,571	20,341	71,045	37.2
13	178,000	5,974	39,540	9,209	48,749	2,964	45,785	19,094	70,853	39.8
Outside Canada....	2,474,000	79,350	517,706	136,957	654,663	40,720	613,943	214,876	908,169	36.7%
		515	876		876	2	874	571	1,960	
		79,865	518,582	136,957	655,539	40,722	614,817	215,447	910,129	

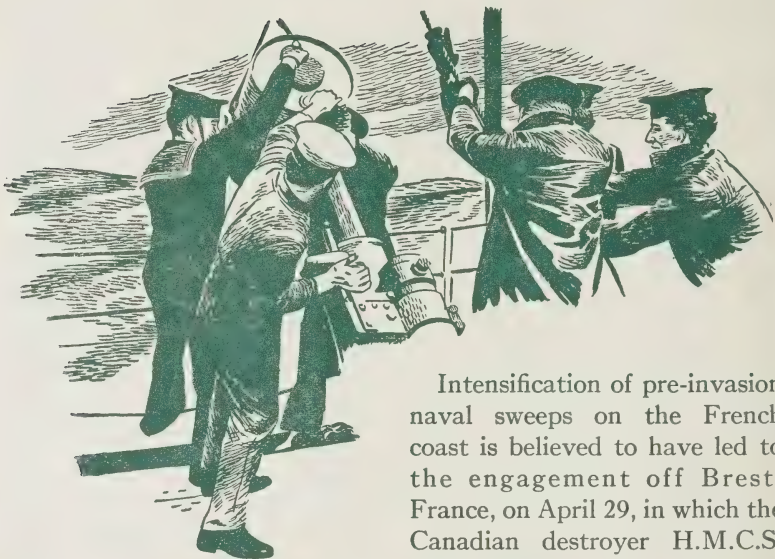
\* Figures of intake do not represent actual strength of the armed services, as they do not take into consideration men discharged for medical or other reasons, personnel pensioned, casualties incurred and other factors.



## NOTES:

- A. Population figures for the age group 18 to 45 were estimated from summaries of the 1941 census which had been published in five-year and 10-year age groups. Moreover, in two areas where census boundaries did not coincide exactly with those of military districts, the proportion of the population in each area to be allotted to each military district had to be estimated.
- B. Records of naval appointments and enlistments have been maintained by provinces, but not by military districts. Where any province includes more than one military district, the appointments and enlistments for that province have been allotted to those military districts in the proportion that the male population (18-45) of each military district or part thereof included in the province bears to the total male population (18-45) of the province.
- C. Army appointments and enlistments do not include Reserve Army personnel called out on active service, from time to time, under various general orders.
- D. Figures of enrolments, National Resources Mobilization Act, include only those men actually documented as N.R.M.A. recruits. Men who reported to training centres or depots on being called up but who volunteered immediately and were never documented as N.R.M.A. recruits are included with appointments and enlistments.
- E. This column consists of men discharged from the army for the purpose of joining the navy (1,322) or air force (8,852) and men enrolled under N.R.M.A. who subsequently volunteered for general service (30,548). No similar deduction has been made from navy or air force enlistments for personnel discharged therefrom to join other services, as the numbers are small.
- F. Records of enlistments of airmen have been maintained according to R.C.A.F. recruiting areas, but not by military districts. Where any such area does not lie entirely within one military district, the enlistments for such area have been allotted to military districts in the proportions obtained from sample tabulations made by the R.C.A.F. "Direct entry" appointments of officers have been allotted to military districts in the proportions which the enlistments of airmen in each military district (as derived above) bear to the total enlistments of airmen.

## NAVY



WITH invasion imminent, the Canadian Navy has been methodically preparing for its vital role of carrying allied invasion troops to the very shores of the enemy. Canadian Navy landing craft flotillas have been on the move day and night around United Kingdom coasts training for invasion day, while at the same time Canadian Navy officers and ratings have been completing the Royal Navy's intensive commando course in the United Kingdom.

Intensification of pre-invasion naval sweeps on the French coast is believed to have led to the engagement off Brest, France, on April 29, in which the Canadian destroyer H.M.C.S. *Athabaskan*, a new 1,900-ton destroyer of the Tribal class, was sunk. The destroyer was split in two by an enemy torpedo and sank while still firing at two German destroyers that struck at her. One enemy vessel was driven ashore in flames by H.M.C.S. *Haida*, sister ship of the *Athabaskan*, which made a daring manoeuvre to the spot where the Canadian vessel sank.

Canadian naval personnel are manning three infantry landing craft flotillas. Officers and men have been thoroughly trained in landing their craft and dis-

charging their human cargoes with the utmost of precision and in a minimum of time. Some 200 troops are landed in a single craft. Few commanding officers of these landing craft are older than 25. Some of them are veterans of the north Atlantic convoy routes, and all have been under fire either at Dieppe, North Africa or Sicily and in some cases in all three campaigns.

Commandos of the Canadian Navy, specialists in hand to hand fighting, will act as beach parties when the invasion opens. These Navy commandos land with the first wave of attacking troops and signal the remainder of the assault in. They organize the beach for the landings of troops and material-bearing craft. Unlike army commandos, they never leave the beach. Navy commandos are now in the final stages of their pre-invasion training, having moved into a combined training centre where they are working with Canadian Army units in landing craft flotillas.

It is a distinct possibility that Canadian landing craft flotilla men and Canadian Navy commandos will be fighting together when invasion day dawns.

With the increasing tempo of invasion preparations has come increasing co-operation between the Canadian Navy and the Royal Navy. Hitherto this co-operation has been largely in defensive anti-submarine duty on the north Atlantic convoy route, but now this co-operation is evident in operations of a more definitely offensive nature.

Canadian naval personnel are now manning two aircraft carriers of the Royal Navy; flying personnel are supplied by the Royal Navy's fleet air arm. The ships are under the operational direction of the British Admiralty.

Manning of these carriers introduces a new element into Canada's navy—that of size. So far it has been a navy of small ships, but the aircraft carriers are much larger than any other Canadian vessel. A carrier is a hull built around a complete flying field in miniature. It has runways and hangars, repair shops, high-test gasoline stowage, a complete meteorological station and the latest in ranging and direction devices. In addition, there are hundreds of electrically-powered machines ranging from freight elevators large enough to lift aircraft of several tons be-

tween flight and hangar decks, down to small half-horsepower motors powering precision drills and valve grinders.

Nearly 500 feet long from stem to stern, the flight deck stretches from end to end. Below, the hangar deck runs the full width of the ship and almost the entire length. It houses rows of aircraft, wings folded against their sides.

Protection is of vital concern. Aircraft carriers are accompanied by surface escort ships, and their own aircraft form protection against submarines. However, they make excellent targets for dive and torpedo bombers. Against this hazard the flight deck is rimmed with anti-aircraft guns—quick-firing Oerlikons and smooth-acting Bofors.

The Canadian Navy has acquired two Fleet class destroyers, H.M.C.S. *Algonquin* and H.M.C.S. *Sioux*, from the Royal Navy. The two ships were built in the United Kingdom and were transferred to the Canadian Navy while still being built. The two destroyers are the seventh and eighth to be transferred from the Royal Navy to the Canadian Navy in the last year. Both 2,000-ton destroyers are identical in lines. They are among the fastest destroyers in the world

with a speed of about 36 knots and more than 360 feet in length, built to operate on long ranges with capital ships, cruisers and aircraft carriers. In addition to a main armament, exceeding that of any other warship of equal tonnage, the destroyers carry two sets of quadruple torpedo tubes, depth charge throwers and most extensive anti-aircraft armament.

The latest evidence of co-operation between the navies of Canada and the United Kingdom has been the inauguration of a reciprocal ferry service for crews of both countries. British ships built in Canada or in the United States are taken to the United Kingdom by Canadian crews. The Canadian crews deliver the ships to the Royal Navy and return to Canada as crew members of Canadian ships newly constructed in the United Kingdom. Formerly it was necessary to send Canadian crews aboard troopships to bring back new Canadian ships. The system works both ways. British crews deliver newly built Canadian ships to the Canadian Navy and return as new members on new British ships constructed in North America. Considerable saving in men, vital troopship



space, time and money has resulted from this new system.

A new rescue gear has been devised for ships of the Canadian Navy. The rescue device is known as the Rosthern rescue net, after the ships on which the original experiments were carried out. It operates on the principle of an enlarged fish net, scooping exhausted oil-covered survivors from the sea. Experience has shown that survivors have often been too numb to help themselves or too greasy to be easily pulled on board by hand.

The net is operated by a line from a boom which extends about eight feet from the side of the ship. The rescue vessel passes at slow speed to windward of the survivors, scooping up each man singly into the net, head and shoulders first, then hoisting him on board. The Rosthern rescue net considerably speeds up rescue work. It is capable of recovering four men from the sea in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  minutes whereas in past rescues at sea it has often taken 20 minutes to pull survivors out of the water by hand over scramble nets. The net is also useful in recovering lost gear and evidence of U-boat damage up to a limit

of the size of the net and 300 pounds in weight. Many Canadian corvettes and destroyers are already carrying this device.

Invasion preparations have overshadowed action on the north Atlantic convoy route, but nevertheless the Canadian Navy quietly and methodically continues its arduous anti-submarine duty. The Canadian Navy was originally conceived as an anti-submarine navy, and its duties in this line have been expanded steadily since the beginning of the war until now it provides about half the protection for north Atlantic shipping. In addition, ships of the Canadian Navy escort most of the Canadian coastal convoys moving from port to port in North America.

During the first week of April, 1944, while defending a valuable convoy in the north Atlantic, the Canadian frigate, H.M.C.S. *Waskesiu*, attacked and destroyed a U-boat about 500 miles north of the Azores. H.M.C.S. *Waskesiu* is the first Canadian-built frigate to engage in enemy action.

*Operations of the Womens Royal Canadian Naval Service are described under "Women," page 57.*

# ARMY



**T**ODAY the Canadian Army finds itself on two fronts. In Italy its troops are in the thick of heavy fighting. In the United Kingdom they are massed in tens of thousands for the signal to invade Hitler's European fortress.

No commitments have been made as to the nature or extent of Canada's participation in the war against Japan. However, the army recognizes fully that Canada is at war with Japan and is making plans accordingly. Canada as a Pacific power will remain in the war until Japan is subjugated. Twenty Canadian officers are now on attachment to forces serving in the Pacific war zone. They will undergo a course in jungle warfare and later be assigned to fighting

units to gain actual battle experience in the Pacific area. Ten officers are serving with United States forces, eight with Australian and two with New Zealand forces.

At February 29, 1944, there were more than 245,000 army personnel serving overseas, including more than 800 members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps. For the year ending March 31, 1945, it is proposed to provide an average of 4,000 general service men a month for the reinforcement pool overseas and to aim at an intake of an average of 4,000 general service men a month for the training stream in Canada.

The army that is in the United Kingdom and Italy consists of one army headquarters, army

troops, two corps headquarters, corps troops and five divisions.

The Canadians in Italy are a self-contained corps with autonomy and self-dependence equivalent to the Canadian corps in World War I. To this corps, which is a part of the British Eighth Army, are allotted two divisions, an armored formation and a proportion of army troops. In addition, in Italy there is one unit of Canadians in the Fifth Army.

The corps in Italy is contributing many officers to the organization which is going on in the United Kingdom in order that Canada may take part in the forthcoming great offensive.

In the United Kingdom are the army headquarters and a corps with appropriate quotas of army and corps troops. There are reinforcements, hospitals, the forestry corps, base installations, ordnance workshops and depots, the Canadian Women's Army Corps and administrative services. These all have their tasks and are training to fit into the plan of operations.

The army headquarters and army troops are in a position to direct, administer and support

the Canadian corps there, along with other formations of British or other allied troops which may be put in the same army organization.

Recently a Canadian Intelligence Corps operating under the directorate of military intelligence was formed to serve in Canada and overseas. The general purpose of this corps is to collect, compile and disseminate information in a manner best to maintain the security of the Canadian Army. In April, 1944, it received its official insignia, the design of which perpetuates that of the former Canadian Corps of Guides. In World War I Canadian intelligence officers wore this insignia, although the Corps of Guides did not function as such in that conflict.

In March, 1944, the Corps of Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers was formed to assume responsibility for the repair and maintenance of technical equipment used by the army. Recently the King approved the granting of the title "Royal" and the full title of the corps now is the Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

The troops in Canada are divided as operational, non-operational, in training and at disposal and selection centres. At these last depots men are stationed for the time being for the purpose of being discharged or of being posted to other tasks.

In Canada there are three brigade groups on the west coast, one of which joined with United States forces in August, 1943, in reoccupying the island of Kiska in the Aleutians. There is a training brigade in eastern Canada, and there are a few infantry battalions. There are troops in Labrador, Newfoundland, the Caribbean and West Indies and a few in Alaska.

The endeavour has been to train these operational troops as flexibly as possible. They are trained for the defence of Canada as well as to provide reinforcements if they are needed overseas. They are trained also—and this applies particularly to the Kiska force—for special duties in the Pacific should action make these duties necessary and should the decision be made to send them there.

The troops being sent overseas as reinforcements are drawn from the training stream and

from operational units. The latter are retrained when necessary before being sent overseas and are replaced by National Resources Mobilization Act personnel.

A part of the army is composed of men called up under the National Resources Mobilization Act for compulsory military training and service in Canada and its territorial waters, and who by order-in-council may be despatched to areas outside Canada. These N.R.M.A. men are trained and fit for reinforcement purposes and can be sent to fight outside Canada if the necessary action be taken to send them.

The non-operational troops in Canada comprise many different groups and arms of the service. They are troops which serve the various army establishments in Canada, provide the service with respect to ordnance and supplies going overseas and supply the training staffs for the centres which train reinforcements for overseas, guards for prisoners of war, etc.

*The operations of the Canadian Women's Army Corps are described under "Women," page 58.*

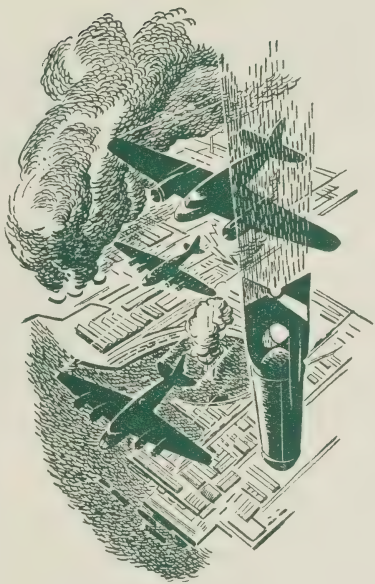


## AIR FORCE

**T**HE Royal Canadian Air Force has increased more than 50-fold from its pre-war nucleus of 4,000 until today it occupies fourth place in the air strengths of the United Nations and fifth in the world. Through the giant machinery of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan,

Canada has been enabled to produce more than 206,000 air force personnel and in April, 1944, graduated its 100,000th air crew member. With this culmination in training, the R.C.A.F. stands beside the aerial forces of the allies poised for its most important work, that of helping defeat the German air force over Europe.

That this crucial work has begun is indicated by the daily and successful pre-invasion air offensive by the allies. Few would have imagined a few



months ago that 3,500 tons of bombs would be dropped on a single German city in a single night or that hundreds of day bombers, escorted by single-seat fighters, would be attacking targets in central and eastern Germany with a comparatively small percentage of loss. Even six months ago

only the most optimistic could have dreamed that in the spring of 1944 allied bombers based in Africa and Italy would be attacking the enemy within 150 miles of the eastern front and in direct support of the Russian armies. The two great concepts of bombing—precision bombing in daylight by United States forces and “area bombing” by the Royal Air Force and R.C.A.F. at night—have been perfectly co-ordinated, and the power of the Luftwaffe is on the wane.

The R.C.A.F. overseas now has a total strength of more than 50,000 officers and men. Its strength was almost doubled between January 1 and December 31, 1943. Most of the 50,000 are air crew; the remainder are ground crew and a large number of radio mechanics. Many of the latter are dispersed throughout the R.A.F. and are located all over the world—over south-eastern Asia, Africa and the United Kingdom individually or in small detachments. They compose 45% of the strength of the R.A.F. mechanics establishment.

Canada is now and has been for many months the largest and principal producer of air crew for all the British Commonwealth forces. R.C.A.F. graduates make up considerably more than half the total of all air crew supplied by partners in the Commonwealth. Twenty-five per cent of all air crew in European and Mediterranean areas under British tactical command are Canadian men enlisted and trained in Canada. It is expected the proportion will increase to one-third of the total content of British-dominion-allied air crew strength under this command. Canadians on loan to R.A.F. squadrons have been in every

sortie, raid and operation undertaken by the R.A.F.



**50,000 R.C.A.F. overseas**

Originally there were three Canadian squadrons which went overseas as units. Now there are at least 42 on actual operations. Nearly all their air crew are Canadian, commanding officers are Canadian, ground crew are Canadian, and the entire cost is borne by Canadians. About 20 of the squadrons are fighter, night fighter or intruder squadrons, and the rest are divided between the R.C.A.F. bomber group and coastal command.

R.C.A.F. bomber squadrons, which released 18,000 tons of bombs on Germany, Italy and occupied Europe during 1943,

dropped more than 8,000 tons in the first three months of this year, which means that their power has almost doubled. Many of the squadrons are now flying the new Halifax Mark III's, which fly higher and faster than the older Marks; others are flying the excellent Mark II Lancasters, and soon squadrons will be equipped with Canadian-built Lancaster bombers.

Of the 8,000 long tons dropped by R.C.A.F. squadrons during the first three months of 1944, more than 5,000 were dropped in March alone from a total of 28,000 tons dropped by bomber command as a whole. This means that more than 17% of the total tonnage for the month was carried by R.C.A.F. squadrons and 9% of the total dropped in the western area by R.A.F. and United States Army Air Force.

There are 10 times as many R.C.A.F. air crew scattered through the R.A.F. as there are in the R.C.A.F. squadrons. How big the total proportion is can be gathered from the fact that in recent 1,000-bomber raids, about 2,000 Canadians have flown in the crews taking part; this compares with only slightly more than 1,000 Canadians who took part in the first 1,000-bomber

raid on Cologne in May, 1942.

This immense bombing effort was not accomplished without cost in lives and material. During 1943, 407 Canadian bombers were lost overseas and operations for the first three months of 1944 cost 142. Despite this increase in total aircraft lost, the overall loss percentage was not increased, and the tonnage of bombs dropped for every bomber lost was up considerably because of the fact that all Canadian bomber squadrons are now equipped with four-engine bombers with a greater bomb capacity.

It is estimated that the big attack on Leipzig during February, 1944, in which 18 R.C.A.F. bombers were lost, cost Canada more than \$6,000,000, including the price of the aircraft, the bombs, the gasoline and the cost of training the personnel who did not return.

R.C.A.F. Spitfire squadrons which escort medium bombers to the coast of France have had only a few combats this year since the Luftwaffe's fighters rarely appear in these regions, but R.C.A.F. intruder Mosquitoes, ranging deep into France, continue to increase their high total of victories. The City of Edmon-

ton squadron has now destroyed more than 50 enemy aircraft, nearly 30 in 1944. They have sought out the enemy in the vicinity of his own bases.

Most of the R.C.A.F. fighter squadrons serving overseas are either with the Second Tactical Air Force (part of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force) or under Air Defence of the United Kingdom, which has succeeded fighter command as the defence against enemy raiders. Canadians form the majority in one group of the Second Tactical Air Force—several R.C.A.F. Spitfire and Mustang wings fly with it. Canadian Spitfire squadrons in this group made history on April 8, 1944, by becoming the first Spitfires based in the United Kingdom to carry bombs across the English Channel. Previously, Spitfires had been used there exclusively as fighters, although "Spit-bombers" have been employed in Malta and at other Mediterranean bases.

Another R.C.A.F. Spitfire squadron which fought with the Eighth Army in Africa is now in Italy and has been active over the Anzio beachhead. It is credited with the first enemy aircraft to be knocked down there.

R.C.A.F. flying boat and Lib-

erator squadrons flying with coastal command from United Kingdom bases and with the eastern air command on the Canadian side of the Atlantic are providing 25% of all the air escort for north Atlantic convoys.

During the week ending April 27, 1944, when pre-invasion aerial tempo was in its second week of accelerated speed, heavy bombers of the R.C.A.F. squadron operated on six nights. They took part in bomber command's attacks on Cologne, Dusseldorf, Karlsruhe and Essen in Germany and on Lens, Laon and Villeneuve St. Georges in France. They also participated in the air mine-laying program on five of these nights.

Highlights of the week's activity were the attacks on Lens, France, and Cologne, Germany, April 27-28, when R.C.A.F. bombers contributed more than 1,000 tons of bombs. It was one of Canada's mightiest efforts, and the force of the explosions was so great as to shake the aircraft high in the skies.

R.C.A.F. personnel were among the crews of R.A.F. Liberators which mined the mouth of the Danube, attacked shipping and left 12 to 15 vessels



damaged. Canadian crews also participated in the attacks on the Japanese rail and supply route at Maymye, Burma. Other Canadians, serving with a Liberator squadron, attacked rail jetties and stations in Moulmein, Burma.

R.C.A.F. squadrons of coastal command carried out routine anti-submarine and anti-ship-ping patrols during this week. A Canadian Wellington bomber scored a direct hit on a medium-sized merchant vessel in the English Channel and left it burning. R.C.A.F. Albacores attacked enemy U-boats which had previously been scattered by light coastal forces of the Royal Navy. A Nazi submarine was damaged by the crew of a coastal command Halifax bomber which included some Canadian members, and two other U-boats were attacked by an R.C.A.F. Wellington of coastal command.

Six months ago a new duty fitness program was introduced in the R.C.A.F. and since then there has been a marked improvement in physical fitness among the personnel. In September, 1943, before the training began, 44% of air crew were

below par. At the end of February, 1944, only 7.6% showed inferior fitness.

A new plan begun April 15, 1944, aims at aiding in the rehabilitation of discharged air force personnel. The retiring officer or discharged airman or airwoman will now be transferred to the city or district in which he or she resided prior to enlistment or is establishing residence, and will be referred to the Department of Pensions and National Health. They will be fully informed of all opportunities under Canada's rehabilitation program while still in uniform. Instead of being discharged far from home, they will be discharged in their own district and will have assistance from specially trained experts in whatever field they choose to enter.

National Selective Service and the Unemployment Insurance Commission will assist in their immediate return to civilian employment. At local employment and Selective Service centres, special officers will register them for employment and will also fully inform those leaving the air force of their rights in regard to unemployment insurance acquired during service. Air force officers are stationed at points

throughout Canada to work closely with the government administrators.

Personnel counsellors will also be attached to R.C.A.F. units at home and overseas. Through them Canadian airmen and women, wherever they may be, will have direct contact with employment conditions and prospects in Canada and will be enabled to make more practical preparations for the future. The

counselling program will be four-fold:

1. To assist the individual to judge his or her own ability.
2. To survey jobs available.
3. To determine opportunities in those jobs.
4. To provide necessary training.

*Operations of the R.C.A.F. (Women's Division) are described under "Women," page 58.*

## SALVAGE

**WASTE PAPER**—Still Canada's foremost salvage need—20,000 tons a month are required.

The short supply of waste paper is holding up orders for vital paper products needed in the war effort.

**For example**—Sheathing paper made up almost 100% from waste paper is used for lining the holds of ships loaded with flour and foodstuffs. One order was seriously delayed because of the shortage of waste paper.

A mill with a large bank of war orders had to close down one day a week for the same reason.

**What to save**—Newsprint, wrappings, bags, cardboard, old magazines, corrugated boxes.

**How it is collected**—By local voluntary salvage committees or collection agencies who pass it to waste paper dealers who in turn sort, prepare and ship it to paper and board mills.

### SALVAGE COLLECTION FROM MAY 1, 1941, TO MARCH 31, 1944 \*:

March, 1944			35 Months to March 31, 1944			
Total for Canada	Materials Collected (lbs.)	Lbs. per 1,000 population	Committees Listed	Committees that Reported	Materials Collected (lbs.)	Lbs. per 1,000 population
	12,750,353	1,110	1,752	1,506	499,250,645	43,451

\*This tabulation refers only to voluntary salvage committees and does not include 196,991 tons of scrap iron and steel nor thousands of tons of essential war materials collected and disposed of through other channels.

# BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN

*"Let it be well understood the expansion of training has been completed, but the expansion of the forces on the fighting fronts is still going on. That expansion will be provided for by the thousands now in the training scheme, the reduced training capacity being amply sufficient to look after the replacements when the front line cadre is filled."*

*"We are not proposing a winding-up of the air training plan; on the contrary, we are providing and have agreed with the United Kingdom for a continuation of the plan after March, 1945, the date on which the 1942 agreement expires, but a continuation with a reduced output, which reduced output will not be noticeable or in effect before 18 months hence."*

HON. C. G. POWER,  
*Minister of National Defence for Air.*

**B**Y THE end of April, 1944, Canada had trained its 100,000th air crew member under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Such training has been at the rate of about 3,500 every month since the plan was organized in 1940. In 1943, 39,000 air crew were produced, and 41,600 will be graduated in 1944, the year in which some of the training schools will be closed.

The purpose of the training agreement signed by Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, was to man



all aircraft which the Commonwealth produced and which were planned to be manned by men from the Commonwealth. Its effective machinery was set up with a view to supply-

ing as efficiently and speedily as possible a stream of well-trained air crew to obtain and maintain air superiority over enemy sky fronts. The combined efforts of the British Commonwealth, the United States and the Soviet Union have achieved this purpose.

Rapid expansion and adequate replacing power were allowed

for. Planning for the production of human material is more difficult than planning for the production of shells or machines, and casualty rates must be taken into consideration. As the allies obtained air superiority earlier than had been anticipated, the German air force has become less of a menace from the point of view of casualties, and there have been fewer losses in combat than were expected, particularly among pilots.

In 1941 and 1942 combat with fighter pilots and fighter planes gave way to heavy bombing. At that time heavy bombers usually carried a first and a second pilot, and it was decided by high command that the second pilot was not needed. He was replaced by a flight engineer or a wireless operator air gunner or some other specialized air crew member. As most of the training was originally devoted to pilots, there is now a surplus of them. When a bomber is shot down but one pilot is lost for seven other crew members. Even with the gradual closing down of several training schools, the margin of pilots still exists.

As this year is expected to be the most critical of the war, the United Kingdom and its allies

are endeavoring to concentrate all their fighting power so far as possible in the front line. There is an immense training organization behind the fighting line which can be pushed forward and utilized at the proper time.

With the gradual slowing down of air crew training in Canada to enable the surplus of trained men to concentrate in the United Kingdom for the allied offensive, recruiting has been largely suspended in recent months. However, enlistment is now being resumed on a somewhat reduced scale. Reductions in the training plan will make it possible to release larger numbers of ground crew for remustering to air crew. In addition, the maximum age limit has been reduced from 33 to 28, except in the case of air gunners, where it has been cut from 38 to 28. Selection standards have also been raised. These factors will result in a smaller number of enlistments and will also mean that a substantial number of men previously acceptable will now be available to meet the urgent demands of the other services.

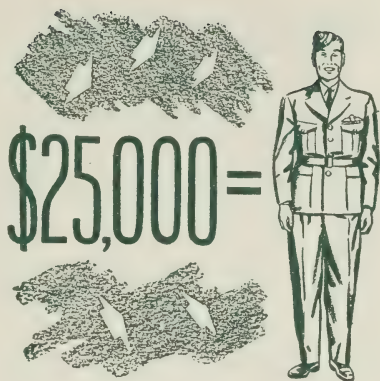
Consequent on a reduction in intake of trainees, there will be a gradual and progressive clos-



ing of a certain number of training units and schools, beginning with the Royal Air Force schools transferred to Canada. The process will be deliberate and extended over many months, and the reduction of training facilities will be geared to the requisite flow of pupils through the plan. By this modification in the training plan the greatest possible weight will be brought to bear on the enemy.

At the present there are in the United Kingdom enough trained front-line air crew for the expansion of all the squadrons required by the British Commonwealth. Back of that are all the needed replacements, and, with those produced in 1944 and 1945, there will be an accumulated backlog for even 1946. Production of trainees at or near peak capacity will continue until the end of 1944.

Canada is the contractor with the United Kingdom and the governments of the British Commonwealth to turn out air crew in an unlimited quantity so long as they are wanted. If they are not wanted because the need is more than filled, training at the same rate would be unnecessary and wasteful. The cost of training a pilot alone is about \$25,000.



Of 28 schools to be closed, several are R.A.F. schools. The R.A.F. wishes to return its schools to the United Kingdom to have them closer to the front line in this critical time. Three of the 28 schools are initial training schools. There will be four left—one each in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec. Three elementary schools are to be shut down, and four service flying centres will be closed, but not until December, 1944, or January, 1945. One wireless school at Guelph, Ontario, will be closed in September or October and will be handed back to Ontario for its original agricultural purpose in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College. Two bombing and gunnery schools will begin their closing late in December

when the supply of trained gunners will be nearing a surplus.

Eventually these centres will be turned over to the War Assets Corporation and will probably come under the control of the Department of Transport for later use in the development of civil aviation. Meanwhile they will be utilized in several ways. Some will be used as aircraft storage units, which have an estimated service establishment of about 200. Others will be aircraft holding units which will hold aircraft being stored and awaiting disposal by the War Assets Corporation. Such units have an estimated service establishment of approximately 200. There will be equipment holding units for storage of all types of R.C.A.F. equipment which will have service establishments of about 175. There will also be personnel holding units, for with the rearrangement of stations, personnel must be held between courses. These will require a service establishment of about 100.




Pre-air crew education schools will also take up some of the slack. A large number of men who come into the air force have not quite reached the educational standards required for air crew. Previously they were sent to the



universities for training, but henceforth they will be trained in R.C.A.F. units and taught by the R.C.A.F. instructional staff. Such units require a service establishment of about 100.

During 1943 training aircraft were obtained with greater ease than previously. The present supply of elementary and service training planes is adequate. The air training plan has almost 12,000 planes, more than 5,000 single-engined aircraft and nearly 6,000 twin-engined. In the future there will be greater stress on training on heavy transport planes, both for the important wartime need of such a plane and for the future requirements of peacetime aviation.



In accepting the resignation of S. L. de Carteret, deputy minister of National Defence for Air for more than three years, Hon. C. G. Power stated he had played an important part in the vast expansion of the B.C.A.T.P., and that although his task had been arduous, he would have the satisfaction of knowing that during his tenure of office the R.C.A.F. reached the zenith of its expansion.



# THE CRITICAL TWO-FIFTHS

1. Canadian income has doubled   
because Canadian production during the  
war has doubled.  

2. For each **60¢**  worth of consumable  
goods and services there is more than   
of disposable income.

3. What will happen to that surplus   
two-fifths of a dollar?

a. The wise  will harness it to the  
war effort by investing it in Victory Bonds  
 and War Savings Certificates.

b. The foolish  will try to buy goods  
  
at any price, and inflation will  
thrive.

# ESTIMATED MANPOWER

14 Years

Population Class	August 31, 1939				June 2, 1941			
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
				%				%
Total population, 14 years of age and over..	4,289	4,026	8,315	100.0	4,385	4,131	8,516	100.0
Total in armed forces or gainfully occupied....	3,102	638	3,740	45.0	3,574	753	4,327	50.8
Armed forces (1).....	10	....	10	0.1	305	1	306	3.6
Gainfully occupied (2)..	3,092	638	3,730	44.9	3,269	752	4,021	47.2
Non-agricultural industry.....	1,826	638	2,464	29.7	2,213	752	2,965	34.8
(a) Wage and salary workers in war industry (3).....	....	....	....	....	420	40	460	5.4
(b) Wage and salary workers in civilian industry.....	1,452	522	1,974	23.8	1,428	596	2,024	23.8
(c) Employers, own accounts and no pays (4).....	374	116	490	5.9	365	116	481	5.6
Agriculture—								
Males only (5).....	1,266	....	1,266	15.2	1,056	....	1,056	12.4
Farm women, 14-64 years of age (6).....	....	775	775	9.3	....	775	775	9.1
Students.....	311	323	634	7.6	293	304	597	7.0
Unemployed (7).....					170	91	261	3.1
All others—includes homemakers not on farms.....	876	2,290	3,166	38.1	348	2,208	2,556	30.0

1. Includes prisoners of war and persons missing but still on strength. Excludes persons enlisted but on leave and engaged in civilian occupations.
2. Does not include women gainfully occupied on farms or in farm homes or wage and salary workers temporarily unemployed because of "no job" or "lay-off."
3. Includes employment on direct and indirect war production and construction, and the war content of employment in ancillary industries.



# DISTRIBUTION (In Thousands)

and Over

January 30, 1943				September 30, 1943				December 1, 1943	
Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Total	
			%				%		%
4,480	4,240	8,720	100.0	4,522	4,278	8,800	100.0	8,820	100
3,875	1,005	4,880	56.0	3,955	1,075	5,030	57.1	5,057	57.3
625	20	645	7.4	718	32	750	8.5	769	8.7
3,250	985	4,235	48.6	3,237	1,043	4,280	48.6	4,288	48.6
2,315	985	3,300	37.9	2,247	1,043	3,290	37.3	3,353	38.0
820	216	1,036	11.9	885	235	1,120	12.7	1,104	12.5
1,195	654	1,849	21.2	1,062	693	1,755	19.9	1,834	20.8
300	115	415	4.8	300	115	415	4.7	415	4.7
935	....	935	10.7	990	....	990	11.3	935	10.6
....	765	765	8.8	....	760	760	8.7	760	8.6
225	275	500	5.7	210	265	475	5.4	475	5.4
40	25	65	0.7	20	25	45	0.5	50	0.6
340	2,170	2,510	28.8	337	2,153	2,490	28.3	2,478	28.1

"Own accounts" are persons who carry on their business without assistance of employees. "No pays" are mainly family workers receiving no fixed money payment.

The variation in employment during 1943 is due to seasonal factors.

Since it is impossible to measure statistically the amount of farm work done by women, all women residing on farms are here included except students, women 65 years of age and over and those gainfully occupied outside the farm.

In 1943 the number of unemployed was accounted for almost entirely by persons temporarily out of work while moving from one job to another.

# MANPOWER

*"The major task of the Selective Service system over the next few months will be:*

*"First, to provide the required men for the armed services; second, to meet the labour needs of agriculture; third, to place in employment men discharged from the armed forces; fourth, to meet, as they develop, the urgent needs of certain key industries; fifth, to place men laid off as a result of changes in munition production schedules as quickly and efficiently as possible."*

HON. HUMPHREY MITCHELL, *Minister of Labour.*

**D**ESPITE the fact that at the end of 1943 more men and women were in the armed forces than at any time in the history of Canada, production for war was continuing on an unprecedented scale, and agricultural output had increased 50% since the beginning of the war.

Total population of persons aged 14 and over is 8,820,000, of whom 5,057,000, or 57%, were in the armed forces or at work at December 1, 1943. This represents an increase of 1,317,000,



or 35%, since the beginning of the war. In the 10 months before December, 1943, 177,000 were added, 124,000 of them in the armed forces.

The total number of persons gainfully employed in December, 1943, was 4,288,000, of whom 1,104,000 were in war industry. Of the total gainfully occupied by October, 1,075,000 were women, a gain of 437,000 in four years. In addition, more than 750,000 women aged 14 to 64 were on farms making some direct contribution to production.

**National Selective Service Regulations.**—During the war the manpower situation in Canada has passed through three general phases:

(1) Until well on in 1940 there was no planned manpower program or system of organized control and regulation over civilian employment or military service because of the reservoir of unemployed persons and unused materials and plants.

(2) In the summer of 1940 a system of partial regulation was initiated. National registration was conducted, a special wartime emergency training program was established to provide skilled men for industry, and compulsory military call-ups were begun. Late in 1941 the National War Labour Board was established to stabilize wages and salaries.

(3) The period of positive control or compulsory regulation began with a series of orders-in-council passed during 1942, which were consolidated in the National Selective Service regulations in January, 1943. These were designed to maintain and increase the manpower available for the armed forces and vital industries and services by reducing the number of persons employed in less essential activities. With few exceptions, employers and employees are prohibited from advertising for jobs, from terminating employment without seven days' notice, and from seeking, being interviewed for or offered employment without a permit from a Selective Service officer.

Subsequent measures have provided that employers in a wide range of non-essential or low priority industries and occupations must obtain special per-

mits to retain male workers between the ages of 16 and 40; that in high priority industries no person might leave or employer discharge an employee without permission in writing from the Selective Service officer. Regulations have also been provided for the compulsory transfer of civilians from one type of industry to another; regarding the 15,359 transfers which were so effected, very few objections have been raised.

Supply of labour has, however, been unable to keep up with the demand. During 1943 there were available 1,347,343 jobs for men and 744,573 for women (a total of 2,091,916). Placements effected during the year totalled 1,239,900 men and 704,126 women (a total of 1,944,026).

Peak of the labour demand for 1943 was in September, when 219,000 persons were needed, more than 160,000 in war and essential industries. Toward the end of the year the situation improved. On March 30, 1944, however, there was still a demand for 92,300 persons for industry (not including logging) and there were only 35,000 applicants for the positions. There are still acute shortages of heavy labour and certain skilled trades-

men for food processing and other industries.

Selective Service now has 242 offices across Canada, staffed by some 5,200 persons.

The personal liberty of individuals has been protected against what might be felt to be an arbitrary ruling of Selective Service by providing the right of appeal to a court of referees. These courts had heard more than 2,500 appeal cases to the end of March, 1944. Less than one-third were allowed.

**Mobilization for Armed Forces.** — Strength of the armed forces increased by 759,000 from the beginning of the war to December 1943. Estimated needs of

the army alone for the current fiscal year which began in April are 60,000. In the last six months a monthly average of more than 5,000 men was enlisted and enrolled in the army, but the average has been decreasing.

Compulsory military call-up regulations now apply to the following groups:

1. All men, married or single, between the ages of 18½ and 31 inclusive (that is, born in the years 1913 to 1925).

2. All men, classed as single or childless widowers on or since July 15, 1940, between the ages of 31 and 42 inclusive (that is, born in the years 1902 to 1912). Men who have passed their 38th birthday are not being called.

Distribution of manpower in the designated age classes as of March 31, 1944, is given in the following table:

Armed forces.....	682,232
Men applying and on postponement—Fit men ("A" category only).....	153,611
Unfit men ("B, C, D, E" category).....	138,497
Unfit for front line combatant duty, that is, active service (includes "B, C, D, E" categories and rejections on enlistment).....	456,185
Not yet sent order—military training.....	20,594
Not yet sent order—medical examination.....	46,578
Sent orders—time limit not expired.....	20,057
Not yet 18½ years of age but born in 1925.....	28,733
Not available (outside Canada, not acceptable, deceased, in gaol, reserve army, etc.).....	37,326
Statutory exceptions (clergy, police, enemy aliens, etc.).....	24,463
Over age (including men over 38).....	8,227
Not accounted for.....	49,001
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,665,504</b>



Postponements of military service are granted to key men in industry, agricultural workers and university students in certain specified courses. Each application for postponement is carefully considered by National Selective Service mobilization boards. Of the total number of applications up to March 31, 1944, 437,103 postponements (or 86.8%) were granted and 66,183 (or 13.2%) refused.

The number of postponements in effect, as at March 31, 1944, was as follows:

Farming.....	145,529
Fishing.....	2,317
Lumbering.....	5,382
Mining.....	2,562
Essential industries and services.....	52,341
Students.....	14,497
Conscientious objectors...	8,285
Merchant Marine.....	2,729
Compassionate.....	2,443
All others.....	16,540
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>252,625</b>

It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain the number of men required by the Department of National Defence each month. As the supply of physically fit men in the higher age classes has been fairly well tapped, reliance will be placed on younger men coming of age and those at present deferred. Of every six men being examined

now, only one is taken for the armed forces.

Looking ahead to increased manpower needs, an industrial mobilization survey was initiated in 1943 to provide an orderly system of postponement and withdrawal of employees from industry to serve in the armed forces. More than 750,000 employees in high priority industries have been classified according to age, sex, medical category, relative indispensability and replaceability. In this way a proper allocation of men between the armed services and essential industry may be made.

As of March 31, 1944, the number and percentage of men in each medical category on first medical examination were as follows:

Category	Number	%
A.....	473,627	44.5
B.....	147,583	13.9
C.....	149,146	14.0
D.....	29,932	2.8
E.....	264,600	24.8
<b>TOTAL....</b>	<b>1,064,888</b>	

**Farm Labour.**—To assist agriculture in every possible way, a large number of military deferments is granted farm workers—58% of the total number of postponements. Men discharged from the armed forces and laid

off in factories are encouraged by Selective Service to go on farms. The following table shows

the number of applications for military postponement granted and refused agricultural workers:

	No. of applications dealt with*	No. granted	Percent- age granted	No. refused	Percent- age refused	Total still in effect
March 20, 1941-May 14, 1942.....	20,887	15,996	76.6%	4,891	23.4%	} 145,529
May 15, 1942-March 31, 1944.....	224,556	210,519	93.7%	14,037	6.3%	

\*Including those who applied more than once.

To provide additional help when and where it is most needed, a series of Dominion-provincial farm labour agreements, shared by the governments on a dollar for dollar basis, were put in effect in 1943.

In British Columbia more than 11,000 registered to help, and in Ontario nearly 100,000 placements of workers on farms were registered. In all provinces hundreds of workers were recruited and transferred to help meet the needs of agriculture.

Three large-scale interprovincial excursions were undertaken, with full costs of transportation borne by the Dominion Department of Labour. A large group of women and girls from Alberta was moved to British Columbia for berry-picking; early in July more than 700 Saskatchewan farmers were taken to Ontario to assist with haying and early harvesting, and they returned to

the west in August; more than 5,000 workers from Ontario volunteered, and 3,700 were actually used to help with the western harvest.

Assistance was also received from men in the armed forces during September and October. Of the 11,000 army men, some were granted compassionate leave to return to their farms for harvesting, and others were detailed under military discipline to work on farms. A total of 4,326 air force personnel was granted six-weeks harvest leave, and 600 sailors in Nova Scotia helped with apple-picking.

Similar plans are being prepared for this year, and some men have been granted spring leave to assist with seeding.

### **Lumbering and Logging.—**

Some of the most severe labour shortages have had to be met in the lumbering and logging in-

dustries, especially west of the Rockies, where more highly skilled men are needed. A severe drop in production was expected during 1944, but because of the measures undertaken to provide workers, it is now estimated that lumber and pulpwood production will equal or show an increase over 1943.

Selective Service met the labour shortage in several ways: seasonal transfer of men from agriculture, transfers from other industries on a voluntary basis or as a result of compulsory employment transfer orders (the latter totalled 869 to March 15, 1944), men granted special army leave, military deferments and the employment of enemy aliens, prisoners of war and conscientious objectors.

During the period from October to December, 1943, more than 7,000 more placements were made than during the same time in 1942; in the first five weeks of 1944, 6,000 more placements were made; and east of the Rockies almost 9,000 more men were employed in the woods on February 26, 1944, than at the same time last year.

**Coal Mining.** — When the coal mining situation was de-

clared to be a national emergency in May, 1943, Selective Service combed army records to find soldiers with coal-mining experience who could be spared from military duties. Regulations were put in force to prevent coal miners from enlisting in the armed forces and requesting the return of ex-coal miners from other industries. Military postponements have been granted to all coal miners up to August 1, 1944.

Up to March 15, a total of 2,761 men returned to coal mining from other industries, and 2,144 coal miners were granted leave from the army.

During the fall season military call-ups were temporarily halted for men engaged in the delivery of coal to householders in large centres.

A plan is now being worked out to provide training classes to train workers for the coal industry in the Maritime Provinces. This will be conducted under the war emergency training program.

**Other Industries.** — The shortage of men engaged in mining basic metals has been especially difficult to meet. Many employees in the gold-mining

industry have moved over to other more essential metals. At the end of 1943, the number of gold miners was 16,000, a drop of 52% from the 1941 average. A temporary change in priority rating will permit the hiring of 800 men needed to maintain present gold-mining conditions.

There is still a shortage of workers on aircraft and ship repairs, and of common and partly-skilled labour. Selective Service is attempting to meet shortages in many industries, especially meat-packing, textiles and tanning, and essential civilian services.

#### **War Emergency Training.**

—Set up in 1940 to provide trained workers for wartime industry, this program has had a gross enrolment of full-time and part-time trainees (as of the end of March, 1944) of 333,458. Of these, 134,534 were full-time pre-employment industrial trainees, of whom 102,357 had been placed before the end of March. Of this total, 31% has been women, but during 1943 the percentage of women has been raised 46%.

This program has taken approximately 12,300,000 man-days at a cost of \$20,000,000.

Plans are being made for adapting training centres to provide vocational training to men and women discharged from the armed forces and training for essential civilian industry as well as war industry.

**Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel.**—The needs of the armed forces and industry for trained engineers and scientists have largely been met by the efforts of the wartime bureau of technical personnel which was set up in February, 1941. It acts in an advisory capacity by guiding individuals to positions where their training will be most useful and helping employers obtain the necessary skilled men.

**Lay-offs.**—Fewer lay-offs in industry have occurred than were anticipated toward the end of 1943 when several drastic changes in the production program were in sight. Where necessary, they have been effected in an orderly fashion and with a minimum amount of time lost. Selective Service officers have entered the plants concerned, interviewed those being laid off, and arranged for new jobs in many cases before existing ones were terminated.



When a large number of persons is to be released, they are laid off in this order: men on deferment (who are then called up for the army unless deemed to be essential to industry), men with agricultural experience or workers needed in other high priority industries, young workers without family obligations, and married women supported by their husbands.

**Wages.**—Wages in Canada are now at an all-time high level, well in advance of the pre-war high in 1920. Based on 100 for the 1935-to-1939 average, the wage rate index in 1920 was 112.7, in 1939, 105.3, in 1942, 127.5. This gives only a partial picture, as overtime pay and bonuses are not included. The total amount paid in wages and salary in 1939 was \$2,550,000,000 compared with \$4,700,000,000 in 1943.

Several financial benefits have been brought in effect during the war. Vacations with pay affecting 600,000 workers have been introduced, group insurance plans now cover 443,854 workers, and wage incentive plans covering 30,000 workers have been approved.

To provide flexibility to the government's wage control

policy, war labour boards were set up to deal with requested adjustments in wages and bonuses. To November, 1943, these boards handled 43,535 applications covering more than 3,000,000 workers. Of the applications, 36,829 were granted in full, 3,005 in part, and 3,701 were denied.

Requests for increased wage rates accounted for 29,010 applications involving 906,182 employees. Those granted involved an annual increase of nearly \$100,000,000 in wages. From the 3,395 applications dealing with additional cost-of-living bonuses, covering 479,047 employees, a yearly increase of \$50,000,000 resulted.

**Prisoners of war and Japanese.**—Prisoners of war and Japanese have been used chiefly in lumbering operations and to a certain extent in agriculture. In the woods, prisoners operate in groups of from 40 to 50 men under guard. Extension of the use of civilian-type German prisoners individually on farms is expected this year.

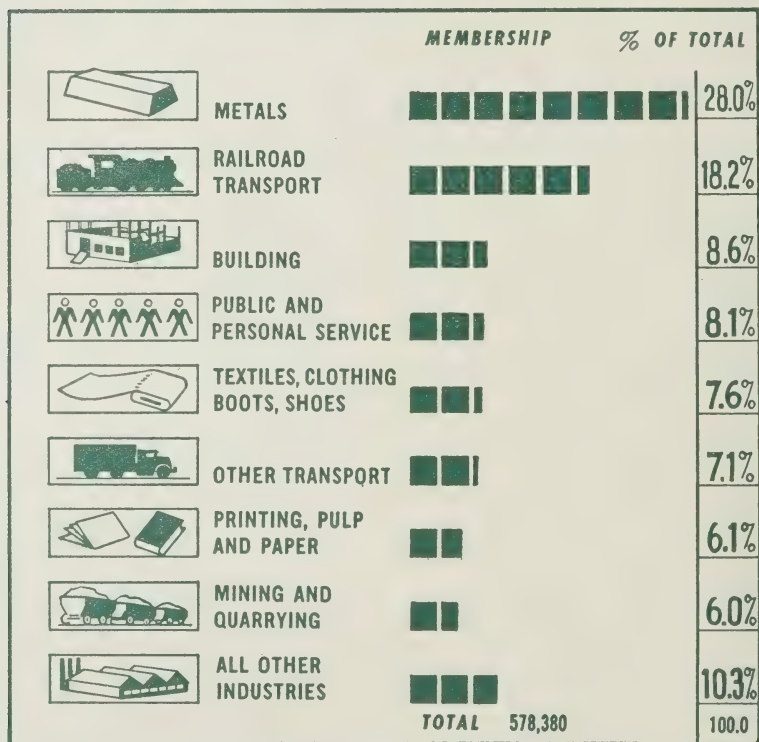
About 75% of the Japanese in Canada are Japanese-Canadians. By the end of 1943 more than half were supporting them-

selves at useful labour in various parts of the Dominion.

**Conscientious Objectors.**—Up to March 31, 1944, deferments were given to 8,932 conscientious objectors, of whom

245 subsequently offered their services to the armed forces and 122 as non-combatants in the medical and dental corps. Of the others, 3,188 were placed in agriculture and 1,295 in other employment, many in hospitals.

## DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP BY MAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1942



EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 20,000 MEMBERS

# WOMEN

*"I am glad to record . . . the magnificent part played by the women of Canada in all phases of our war effort. They have come forward voluntarily to accept all kinds of work at a rate and with a spirit that is nothing short of spectacular. . . . I do not think we could win this war without the women."*

HON. HUMPHREY MITCHELL, *Minister of Labour.*

## WOMEN IN THE ARMED FORCES

	Enlistments to May, 1944	
Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service . . . . .	more than	4,779
Canadian Women's Army Corps . . . .	" "	17,000
Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division) . . . . .	" "	16,500
Nursing services . . . . .		3,414
Women doctors in the armed services		40
Total . . . . .	more than	<u>41,733</u>

AS the zero hour for invasion approaches and more of Canada's armed forces proceed to the fighting fronts at sea, on land and in the air, so more and more women in uniform will fill the gaps in non-combatant duties. The role of the girl in khaki and air force or navy blue is daily becoming more real and vital.

**Navy.**—In the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service an increasing number of tasks formerly reserved for male naval personnel is being taken over by Wrens. The W.R.C.N.S. has grown in the 20 months since its first training class of August,

1942, to a total enlistment of 4,779 by May, 1944. Canadian Wrens are serving at nearly every naval establishment in Canada, and there are more than 1,000 at one eastern port. They also serve in Newfoundland, Washington, New York and the United Kingdom.

To alleviate the shortage when the Royal Canadian Navy announced an urgent need for 1,500 cooks, probationary Wren cooks and messwomen were called directly to R.C.N.V.R. divisions at Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Windsor and Winnipeg, instead of going to H.M.C.S. *Conestoga* at Galt, Ontario, for the usual basic training. At the R.C.N.

cooking school at H.M.C.S. *Cornwallis*, Nova Scotia, three of the instructors are Wrens.

Recruiting in several categories opened again as large new Wren establishments recently were made ready in Newfoundland and at Prince Rupert, British Columbia.

Appointment of a Wren officer to the newly organized staff officer reserves section of the R.C.N. emphasized the interest taken in plans for demobilization and rehabilitation of W.R. C.N.S. personnel.

**Army.**—The Canadian Women's Army Corps, which commenced training on September 1, 1941, reached a total enlistment of more than 17,000 by May, 1944.

A wide-scale recruiting campaign for C.W.A.C. personnel is still under way. It is planned to enlist 5,000 tradeswomen and potential tradeswomen by June 15, 1944.

Service for members of this corps has now been extended to the rear areas of all active theatres of operations. Previously they were serving only in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. This will be the first of the women's services

in Canada to serve in active theatres. The first women to follow the troops to fields of action will be clerks, stenographers and cypher clerks.

With the closing of the basic training centre at Vermilion, Alberta, all basic training in future will be given at the centre at Kitchener, Ontario. Previously the training of all C.W. A.C. personnel west of Fort William, Ontario, was done at the Vermilion centre.

Administration of the C.W. A.C. has been given new status by the appointment of its assistant adjutant-general to the newly established post of director-general. This is regarded as another advancement of the corps in its usefulness to the armed services. A conference of the 11 district and command C.W.A.C. officers was held in Ottawa in April.

**Air Force.**—First women's active service to be formed, the Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division) will mark on July 2, 1944, its third birthday. By May, total enlistments were more than 16,500.

The future of Canada's airwomen is being considered by far-seeing officers not only of the



division but of the entire service. To encourage members of the division to plan for their future and to offer sound advice for that future, several women officers as well as men officers have been trained as personnel counsellors. Their work will be to advise personnel as to what jobs will be available for them and in what direction they may best employ their talents. The school for personnel counsellors was held at Rockcliffe, and students heard lectures on interviewing and received practical advice on probable business conditions and opportunities after the war. For the most part graduates will be placed in R.C.A.F. command centres to advise not only special cases but also the personnel officers on stations and units.

In the same vein, "self-improvement" classes are being held in Ottawa and will shortly be initiated at many stations across Canada. In Ottawa more than 600 airwomen are enrolled in after-duty classes on such diversified subjects as handicrafts, languages, music and art appreciation and domestic science. Following headquarters' lead nearbystations at Rockcliffe and Uplands have begun similar courses. All classes are given in

after-duty hours and are designed with a view to equip personnel by present study for post-war careers.

**Medical Services.**—By May, 1944, 3,414 women were in the nursing services of the armed forces. There were 2,807 in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, 237 in the Royal Canadian Navy nursing service and 370 in the Royal Canadian Air Force. There are 40 women doctors in the armed forces, four in the navy, 25 in the army and 11 in the air force.

**Industry.**—In even greater strength than the women in the services is the large number of Canadian women who have left homes and peacetime duties to learn strange new skills in the factories and plants of the Dominion's wartime industries. In June, 1941, there were 40,000 women employed in war industry. By October 1943, the number had increased to 235,000 to keep pace with the heavy demands of war production. This entry, within two years, of nearly 200,000 women into war industry alone caused a shortage in other industries and services in which women predominated.

In August, 1939, 638,000 women were gainfully employed in Canada. By October 1, 1943, there were 1,075,000. In addition there were more than 750,000 wives and daughters of farmers who supplemented the work of men to keep up the high level of food production. In 1943 women and girls were recruited in Alberta and transported at public expense for berry picking in the Fraser Valley in British Columbia.

Set up in July, 1940, to supplement the number of trained industrial workers, the war emergency training program of the Department of Labour had enrolled a total of 48,562 by April, 1944. There were 281 in training in full-time industrial classes and 92 in part-time classes. In plant schools 669 women were taking full-time classes, and 244 were in part-time classes. This made a total of 1,286 enrolled in 153 plant and industrial training centre schools by April. Since the commencement of the plan, 22,500 women who have taken full-time industrial class training have been placed in industry. Of full-time industrial trainees, 31% have been women, and during the year ending March 31, 1944, the proportion increased to 46%.

**Voluntary Services.**—Thousands of women not in factories or in uniform are helping on the home front by steadily working for volunteer causes. Most of these belong to an organized service. Some do not. The women's voluntary services division of the Department of National War Services was set up in 1941 to encourage the organization of voluntary services on a community basis to utilize in the most efficient manner the efforts of Canadian women.

To this end W.V.S., which is a framework to service existing organizations, instituted a block plan in most urban centres. Through this plan information is decentralized to the individual householder, and conversely results of surveys go back from the individual to the central committees. This system has been utilized in many facets of volunteer war work—Victory bond and war savings certificate drives, issuing of ration books, salvage work, blood donors, civilian defence and price control.

One of the most useful jobs done through this scheme was a complete victory garden survey for the Dominion Department of Agriculture. A great quantity of valuable information was

gathered, and for the first time a comprehensive over-all picture of Canadian gardens was obtained. This has proven of great value in the planning of 1944 gardens. Judged by the number of requests sent in by the public, the survey aroused much enthusiasm.

In Montreal one large business firm has 1,500 women organized for voluntary work such as rooms registry, settlement work, ditty bags for the navy, day nurseries, emergency telephone calls, canteen work, etc. A Halifax group sponsored a bottle depot. The bottles are cleaned, sorted and sent in lots of 500 to medical stores and hospitals of the armed services.

The Canadian Red Cross spent \$21,786,728 during 1943. A large proportion of this was for direct war usages such as clothing for refugees, air raid sufferers, welfare of armed forces, including hospital equipment and medical supplies, food and blood donor equipment. More than 60% of this sum was spent on 7,800,000 prisoners-of-war parcels.

**Day Nurseries.** — In July, 1942, a government sponsored day nursery scheme was inaugu-

rated by the drawing-up of a Dominion-provincial equal-cost agreement signed by Ontario, Quebec and Alberta. In April, 1944, an amendment to this agreement on the day care of children was made in respect to Ontario where the majority of the nurseries and school units are functioning. The agreement previously provided that not more than 25% of the children cared for in any approved project would be accepted from mothers working in other than war industry. Under the amendment, while priority in accepting children will be given to those of mothers in war plants, the Dominion minister of labour may agree to share expenses with the province where more than 25% of the children taken care of by any project are the children of mothers in non-war plants.

The projects include both day nurseries for children below school age and also the provision for noon-day lunch and after-school supervision for children attending school.

Sixty-one projects have been authorized under the agreement, 28 day nurseries for children below school age and 33 for school-age children.

## MERCHANT NAVY

Since the early days of the war the Canadian government has taken the necessary steps to look after the interests of Canadian merchant seamen who have been taken prisoners by the enemy and held in concentration camps. By an order-in-council in 1941, compensation is paid through the Canadian Pension Commission to Canadian merchant seamen for loss of pay, in whole or in part, occasioned by their detention as a result of capture or internment in a foreign country.

The Pension Commission is authorized to pay the dependents of a merchant seaman held by the enemy a sum equivalent to that which the seaman had allotted before proceeding to sea. The board is also authorized to continue payments which the seaman had previously contracted, such as on insurance and mortgages. The balance of detention allowance, which is based on a seaman's pay according to rank or rating, is placed to his credit until his release.

Records in the nautical services division of the Department of Transport show that of 184 Canadian merchant seamen who have been detained by the enemy, 38 have been repatriated to the United Kingdom or Canada, and one died of sickness while in captivity. Thus 145 are still held in detention.

Canadian merchant seamen registered with central registry of Department of Transport.....		46,702
Merchant seamen's identification certificates issued (required by any seamen going outside Canada, including the United States).....		30,849
Merchant Navy badges issued (only to seamen who have been casualties of enemy action or who have operated in "dangerous" waters for three months).....		4,420
Compensation claims paid for loss of seamen's effects.....		1,192
Memorial Crosses issued to widows and mothers of seamen..		212
Personnel of ships of Canadian registry and Canadian seamen serving on other ships who are missing or lost at sea as a result of enemy action:		
On Canadian vessels.....	627	
On other vessels.....	315	942
Canadian merchant seamen detained by the enemy:		
In European theatre of war.....	129	
In other theatres of war.....	16	145
Disability pensions being paid to Canadian merchant seamen by the Canadian Pension Commission.....		35
Dependents of Canadian merchant seamen being paid death pensions by the Canadian Pension Commission:		
Adults.....	377	
Children.....	245	622



# APRIL HIGHLIGHTS

- April 2. Egg powder purchases for export to United Kingdom up three times those of year ago.
- April 4. Food shipments to Greece from United States and Canada increased from 20,200 tons monthly (plus 2,000 tons of rice during January and February) to 31,200 tons monthly, plus 2,000 tons of sugar for year 1944.
- April 6. Hon. Solon Low, Alberta provincial treasurer, elected national leader of Social Credit Association of Canada, new national political organization.
- Brazilian minister to Canada, C. de Freitas-Valle, presents letters of credence as ambassador.
- April 11. Governor of Bank of Canada states Canada will spend roughly \$100,000,000 weekly for current fiscal year war costs.
- April 14. Announcement that H.M.C.S. *Algonquin* was recently commissioned in the Clyde, is seventh destroyer to be given Canada by United Kingdom and first ship of her type in Royal Canadian Navy. *Algonquin* is Fleet class destroyer built to operate with capital ships.
- Canada signs mutual aid agreement with French Committee of National Liberation.
- April 15. Wartime Prices and Trade Board freezes stocks of corn stored in Ontario and Quebec elevators or held by processors.
- April 17. First reading given in House of Commons to bill to establish federal Departments of Reconstruction and of Veterans' Affairs.
- April 18. Announcement of complete agreement by five provinces to extend federal government's new labour code to non-war industries.
- April 21. House of Commons passes bill providing \$10,000,000 for interim expenses of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.
- April 24. Canada's sixth Victory Loan drive begins with \$1,200,000,000 objective.
- April 27. Prime Minister King arrives in United Kingdom to attend conference of Commonwealth prime ministers.
- April 28. Announcement of commissioning of H.M.C.S. *Sioux*, sister ship to the *Algonquin*.
- April 29. H.M.C.S. *Athabaskan*, new destroyer of 1,900-ton Tribal class, sunk by enemy torpedoes off coast of Brest, France.
- \$130,000,000 Canol project completed with opening of Whitehorse refinery in Yukon Territory.

*A. P. Henry*

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